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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/524,247	02/10/2005	Howard P. Klein	81,610	4625
29089 7590 04/03/2008 HUNTSMAN PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION LEGAL DEPARTMENT 10003 WOODLOCH FOREST DRIVE THE WOODLANDS, TX 77380				
EXAMINER				
MOORE, MARGARET G				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1796				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/03/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/524,247

Applicant(s)

KLEIN ET AL.

Examiner

Margaret G. Moore

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 to 5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 to 5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

1. In view of applicants' amendment and response, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sellstrom et al. in view of Yeakey.

Sellstrom et al. teach an epoxy resin composition containing a combination of amine hardeners as found on the bottom of column 1. In the general formula on the bottom of column 1, "x" is preferably 2 or 3. The only difference between this diamine and that in claim 1 is that the diamine in Sellstrom et al. contains a methyl groups on the carbon atom attached to the amine rather than an ethyl group.

Yeakey is the generic reference that teaches such polyamines as curing agents for epoxy resins. The formula on column 1, lines 15 to 20, is generic to the specific diamine found in Sellstrom et al. This reference teaches that the Z group, which corresponds to the methyl group in Sellstrom et al., can be hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

It is prima facie obvious to substitute equivalents, motivated by the reasonable expectation that the respective species will behave in a comparable manner or give comparable results in comparable circumstances. In re Ruff 118 USPQ 343; In re Jezel 158 USPQ 99; the express suggestion to substitute one equivalent for another need not be present to render the substitution obvious. In re Font, 213 USPQ 532. In the instant application, it would have been obvious to use an ethyl substituent group rather than a methyl group with a reasonable expectation of obtaining comparable results. While the skilled artisan would have expected a longer cure time associated with the diamine having ethyl groups, since the reactive NH_2 will be more sterically hindered, it is reasonable to expect that both types of diamines will function as epoxy curatives in a comparable or

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at least expected manner. In this manner claims 1 and 2 are rendered obvious. For claim 4, note that Sellstrom et al. includes xylene diamine as well.

4. Claims 1, 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Waddill et al.

Waddill et al. teach polyether urea curing agents which are the reaction product of a polyoxyalkylene polyamine with a bifunctional isocyanate. See for instance the abstract. As can be seen from the bottom of column 4, the most preferred curing agent is formed from the reaction of a polyoxypropylenepolyamine having a molecular weight of about 200 to 400. With this in mind see the general formula on column 5 for the polyoxypropylenepolyamine, particularly the most preferred example. In this preferred polyoxypropylene, when "n" is 1 the molecular weight is just under 200. Obviously polyoxypropylenepolyamines having "n" as 1 are clearly among the preferred embodiments. The only difference between this preferred polyamine and that claimed is that, in the preferred polyamine, X is methyl while the corresponding X group in the claimed polyamine is ethyl. As can be seen from the general formula on column 5, however, X can be methyl or ethyl in the alternative. Since it is prima facie obvious to replace one equivalent with another, as noted above, the skilled artisan would have found the difference between the preferred polyoxypropylenepolyamines and that claimed to have been obvious. Again, the skilled artisan would have expected that the cure rate would be slower when X is ethyl or methyl since the reactive amine group will be more sterically hindered. The top of column 6 teaches a diisocyanate reactant. For claim 5, it would have been obvious to use the polyoxypropyleneamines having an X ethyl group in combination with polyoxypropyleneamines having an X methyl group since it would have been obvious to combine comparable curing agents in an effort to optimize and/or modify the cure rate. Note too that two compositions, each of which is taught by prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose has been held to be prima facie obvious.

5. Applicants' response fails to overcome the obviousness rejections *supra*. Applicants argue that there is no motivation to make the necessary substitution so as to enhance the properties of the polyamine. Applicants also refer to the substitution as "beneficial". In response, the Examiner notes that applicants have provided no showing of unexpected results for the instant polyamine. While the specification refers to decreased cure time, the Examiner noted in the previous office action that this is not an unexpected result. There is nothing to indicate that the claimed composition is, in fact, unobvious over that which is suggested by the prior art. Mere recognition of latent properties in the prior art does not render nonobvious an otherwise known invention. Also, the fact that applicants have recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. Applicants have not met their burden in showing that the claimed invention is unobvious over the prior art.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Margaret G. Moore whose telephone number is 571-272-1090. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday and Wednesday to Friday, 10am to 4pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on 571-272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Margaret G. Moore/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796

mgm
3/29/08